would be a profitable one and will bring in just sufficient income for repayment of Government loan—Government would be prepared to grant a loan for bringing Eraveli into a normal bit of ground. The scheme is under consideration. What is needed now is an assurance by the Municipality that the scheme is really profitable and satisfaction to the Government after examination of the scheme that it will bring in sufficient dues in the way of tolls and land dues.

Speaking generally, with respect to general improvement of sanitation in the Town, it must be conceded that it is the primary duty of the Municipality of the place. In fact that is the very object with which the Municipality is constituted there and funds which are taken from the taxpayer should be utilised for making the place habitable. A request to the Government to help them in this matter should only be sparingly made. Government are prepared to advance loans on the assurance of repayment. I hope that assurance will satisfy the Hon'ble Member.

Mr. M. V. Cherian *(Mattancheri, South).*—In view of the assurance given I beg leave of the House to withdraw the resolution.

Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

19. Development of Cottage Industries in the State.

* **Mr. C. R. Iyyunni** *(Trichur, South).*—"*This Council recommends to the Government that a committee consisting of officials and non-officials be formed to report on the scope and feasibility of starting industries in the State particularly the cottage industries*".

Sir, the purpose with which I have tabled this resolution is not so much as to start industries off-hand but with a view to impress upon the Government the necessity of spending more money for the development of the country than for improving the means of communication. The tendency of the present day appears to be to spend as much money as possible for developing the means of communication than for developing the country itself. Now that the harbour has come into existence Government seems to be overpowered by the notion that the country must be developed in such a way that the means of communication should be more than the development of the country itself. That means that large sums of money may

* Speech not corrected by the Hon'ble Member.

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be spent for opening up the country. I have in my mind the schemes that are just before the Government, namely, the opening of a road from Chalakkudi to Annamalai and such other similar schemes like the connection of Trichur with Pollachi by rail. Those are all means or various methods of improving the means of communication but the Government does not think of the question whether the conntry itself is very much benefited by this. What I beg to bring to the notice of the Council is that our attention should be more to develop the country than to spend money for improving the means of communication. If greater sums have been spent for purposes of irrigation, if greater amounts have been spent for giving water for such of the industries as depend upon water alone, then our country would have been in a much better condition to stand the economic strain that is facing us now. That has not been done. There is similarly a tendency now to improve the towns of the State. If half the amount that is spent in the various towns of the State is spent in the country side the great problem of unemployment would not have faced us so much. We are spending a considerable amount of our money not in developing the country but in adding to its beauties, in adding to the amenities of the town folk, in feasting the eyes of those millionaires who come to have a look at our towns and at the same time we say that the country people are the main stay of the country. If we do not do enough to better the lot, to ameliorate the condition, to alleviate the suffering of the country people, there is no use of the existence of a Government. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees are spent not so much for the purpose of improving the country as for inviting the alien materials to be taken from other countries along our roads. It is very doubtful whether these big schemes that are being contemplated by the Government will yield us even six per cent interest. The Council has not been taken into their confidence. It is only after the scheme has been launched that the Council knows of such things. There are so many subjects which are tabooed here. What I beg to suggest is that before these big schemes are undertaken it is time that we cry halt and say that these big sums should not be spent and that this amount may be first spent for the development of the country. What are the industries that we have got here? Only a very small number. Foreign companies are being brought here. After all, is our country in a position to face the economic depression as we ought to? If we had spent our money for the development of the country, that is, for developing the industries

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of the country, certainly we would have been in a better position to fight this economic depression. If we go to the forest area we find a lot of produce that we can get from there and it is said that our forests are full of materials from which we can get good paint and other things.

(The Hon'ble the President occupied the Chair at this stage).

I was saying, Sir, that our forest produce which if properly utilised would make our country very wealthy. There are certain articles in the forest which I understand can by a process of refining yeild good paint, good perfumes and so forth. There are other products which if utilised will produce excellent materials for various purposes. But the fact is we do not give an impetus to industrialists. We do not give a helping hand to the struggling industrialists of the State. If some such help is given I am sure we will be in a position to develop our country and thereby decrease the number of unemployed. So what I beg to suggest is that since there are various industries that we can develop here it is time that a committee is formed consisting of officials and non-officials, officials to look after the economic side mostly and the non-officials the feasibility of the schemes that are being suggested, so that the increasing unemployment of the people is gradually decreased. For that purpose if we go through the economic reports submitted by the officer appointed by the Government we will find that sugar cane industry can be very well developed here. Sugar is a product which finds ready market here. So also the tobacco industry. We do not give due weight to the industrialisation of the country. We are more concerned with improving the means of communication. It is true that by improving the means of communication an impetus can be got for the development of industry also. But that stands as a subsidiary to the development of industry itself. Even though the economic survey report is before us and here and there stray suggestions are made it is absolutely necessary that a committee of officials and non-officials be formed so that they might go into the various aspects of the question in detail to ascertain what are the industries that can be developed, especially cottage industries. Unless we find means of improving in a larger degree the unemployed condition of the population, our country will certainly be faced with problems which will not be possible for the Government to tackle. With these observations I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar *(Nellayi).*—I second it.

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Mr. K. Achyuta Menon (*Diwan Peishkar*).—The resolution, Sir, was a perfectly intelligible one. But the arguments, with due deference, were not. And if the responsibility of the Government was only to reply to the resolution it would have been easy enough. But I am sure that the Hon'ble Member has side tracked into many considerations which at the same time have very little relevancy to the question in hand and the highest respect that I can pay to those arguments is to ignore them without making comments.

Speaking on the resolution itself, the position of Government is this. The underlying principle of the resolution in so far as it seeks the extension and development of the industries in the State commands the entire approval of the Government. It is pre-eminently necessary. An exploration of all possible avenues for expanding the industries of the country is an absolutely essential thing. So much can be conceded. The only difference of opinion is as to the machinery sought to be employed in achieving the object. The Government holds the view that that purpose cannot be achieved by a committee, which in the very nature of things would be a roving committee. It will be costly and dilatory. There is now a full time officer in the person of the Director of Industries and Commerce whose task is to make recommendations to the Government with regard to industries capable of being developed and expanded. There are also before the Government proposals of the nature sought to be used by the member as illustrations. For instance it was only this morning that those proposals which were being considered by the Government were placed before the House, viz. the improvement of tobacco and sugar industry. Then again this morning the House had been told that the fishing industry is seriously taken in hand by the Government. There are proposals now before the Government for the formation of Co-operative Societies of fishermen for the purpose of improving the catch, for finding better markets and for increased transport facilities. Loans are to be given for deep sea fishing. Then the coir industry has been taken in hand by the Government. Areas are being sought for where husks can be conveniently soaked. All efforts that are possible are being taken by the Government. To constitute a committee to find ways and means is unnecessary. The Government are doing all that they can and there is a full time officer appointed for the purpose. The spirit of the resolution is not opposed by the Government at all. The machinery proposed is alone objected to.

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മിസ്റ്റർ വി. കെ. കുട്ടി *(Muslims)*.— ഈ പറഞ്ഞ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസ് ഉടനടി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

Mr. K. Achyuta Menon *(Diwan Peishkar)*.—They are being considered. Action will be taken as early as possible.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur)*.—May I get some information from the treasury bench? There was some machinery set up to distribute the aid to the industries under the State Aid to Industries Regulation. Has that machinery begun to work?

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar *(Secretary to Government)*.—Rules are only being framed.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur)*.—Yet to be framed?

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar *(Secretary to Government)*.—Being framed.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur)*.—If I remember correctly a set of rules were distributed here in one of the previous meetings and there was some intention in that that some machinery is going to be constituted for disbursing the same.

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar *(Secretary to Government)*.—Rules have not been passed finally. They were placed on the tables for inviting criticisms. Only after their acceptance by this House these rules will become final.

Mr. C. R. Iyyunni *(Trichur, South.)*—May I take that no amount has been disbursed up till now?

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar *(Secretary to Government)*.—No.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur)*.—Neither any committee has been formed under this Regulation?

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar *(Secretary to Government)*.—The Advisory Committee has been appointed. The rules have not become final.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur)*.—So far as the set of rules that were placed on the Council table were concerned they were in the nature of final rules and certain things were yet to be done.

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar *(Secretary to Government)*.—I will read the relevant section from the Regulation: "Provided that such rules are laid on the table of the Legislative Council and notified in the Cochin Government Gazette, one month after which they shall have

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the force of law unless amended by the Legislative Council within that period or if the Council is not sitting during that period, at its next meeting".

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim *(Cranganur).*—Am I to take it that one month has not already elapsed? These rules were published in the last meeting. So they require one and a half months?

Mr. President.—They will become law next Friday.

Mr. C. R. Iyyunni (*Trichur, South*).—Sir, I am extremely glad to find that the Government is one with me, is in agreement to the spirit with which the resolution has been moved. But in actuality the Government do not agree with me, in a committee being formed for that purpose. Government appears to be rather slow in moving in this direction. I do not know why it is so. When the Hon'ble Member was answering questions to day he said that the more important and salient proposals that have been made by the various heads of departments have not been properly tackled. That itself shows that Government is not expeditious enough in this matter. That is the reason that has prompted me to say a few words with regard to this matter. I hope that Government will take serious notice of this since it is one which must be interesting to all of us and which must vitally affect the State.

Mr. President.—I may inform the Hon'ble Members that we have taken some steps in this direction. We have addressed the Government of India some months back to send an expert attached to the Dehra Dun College to come and investigate the possibility of starting a paper factory near Chalakudi. It is nearly six months now since we have addressed the Government of India. Our request has been complied with and the expert would be conducting investigations shortly.

Mr. C. R. Iyyunni *(Trichur, North).*—I beg leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

20. Compensation to be made to certain Valas of Thoosam.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan *(Chalakkudi.)*—"*This Council recommends to the Government that justice be done to the 17 Vala (Araya) families who demolished their houses at Thoosam at the instance of the Government*".

Sir, this is the third time that this subject is discussed in this Council. We had full dressed debates on the subject on two occasions before. My object in bringing this subject a third

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